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whose liberty lies in the keeping of these laws. The connection with our subject comes in this quotation:* "Now it so happens that the term mathematics is the name of that discipline which, because it attains more nearly than any other to the level of logical rigor, is better qualified than any other to reveal the prototype of what is best in the quality of thinking as thinking."

It would be sheer presumption for a person who is an amateur in mathematics and not even that in philosophy, to criticise or comment upon the treatment of the subject matter of this volume, and yet I think it may be permissible to say that Professor Keyser gives one a deeper conception of the meaning of terms we use glibly as postulate, function, limit, infinity, and he gives us a glimpse of the soul of mathematics as he himself sees it. To paraphrase the last sentence of his introductory chapter, he discloses the relation of mathematics to other great forms of intellectual activity especially in its bearings upon the universal interests of humanity.

VERA SANDFORD.

The Lincoln School.

Fundamentals of Practical Mathematics. By GEORGE WENTWORTH, DAVID EUGENE SMITH, and HERBERT DRUERY HARPER. Ginn and Co. Pp. 202.

In reading this book, the reviewer is impressed with (1) the fact that the book teaches. It is more than a collection of practical problems, for it develops those basic principles which the student must know, whatever vocation he is to follow; (2) the thirty-six full page blue prints, which give a sense of reality to the exercise; and (3) its mechanical and literary excellence. The chapter headings—"Fundamental Operations," "Ratio and Proportion," "Mensuration," "Trigonometry," "The Slide Rule," and "General Applications"—warrant the authors in calling their material the *fundamentals* of practical mathematics, for they have not been bound to academic distinctions between the different divisions or subjects of mathematics.

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*Mathematical Philosophy p. 18.